TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1865.

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Address

TRIBUNE. To prevent any interruption in the receipt of THE TRIBUNK, subscribers are particularly requested just at this time to soud the money for renewal of their subscriptions as promptly as possible. Our mail-books are undergoing a revision which renders it necessary for all expired subscriptions to be paid immediately.

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR. In a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, responding to the resolution of the House, he says the exchange of prisoners belongs both to the army and navy. It is a matter which has been and is now under the control of the military authorities. An attempt was made by the Navy Department, during the Summer of 1864, to effect an exchange of naval prisoners, but exception was taken to distinct naval action. With this exception the action of the Navy Department has not extended further than to make propositions and suggestions for the exchange of naval prisoners. and to submit to the War Department or the Commishas been controlled are cognizant of the measures that country. have been taken to exchange such officers and men be longing to the navy now held prisoners by the Rebeis, and it there are any obstacles to the exchange of such

Four of the principal Rebel emissaries who have been operating along our borders and on Lake there will be a hearty cooperation between the Rrie, including one of the principals in the attempt to land and naval forces, and that the former will bara this city, have been arrested, and are now in Fort have a chance to do the work they alone can The most important one of the number is Baker, whose real name is Capt. Bell, of the Rebel 9th or 10th, but seems to have been delayed, as army, the leader of the pirates who seized the steamer Parsons on Lake Erie last Summer, and after setting the pussengers on shore, craised up and down the lake Richmond stating that the fleet had just apfor a short time, and then run her on the Canada shore peared, " with fair weather and a smooth sea. and burned her. A court-martial has already been convened and they will be tried in a few days, on the charge of being Rebel spi s.

The Navy Department has received informa-Royal of the capture, by that vessel, on the night of December 19, off Galveston, Texes, of the schooner Gora. The particulars are not clearly stated in the She had a cargo of one hundred and seventy-five bales of cotton. The Department has also received information of the capture of the British schooner Belle, on the 27th of December, by the United States steamer Vir. ginin, under the batteries at Galveston. She had a cargo of nipety-five belos of cotton

The sloop-of-war San Jacinto, Capt. R. W. Meade commanding, was lost on the morning of the 1st tast, on a reef off No-Name Key, on the Bahama Banks Every effort was made to get her off by running anchors ont, but a heavy gale setting in from the eastward, frustrated all attempts, and at 10 o'clock the next day she bilged-her sides being crushed in. The crptain managed to land his crew without loss of life. He also succeeded in saving the guns and most of the stores.

An officer reports that Gen. Thomas was at Clifton Wayne Co., Tenn., on Saturday. The rivers were high end the roads so bad that no important move-

ern border, and the coast and frontier of Maine are being put in condition for defense. Two companies of State guards were sent to the batteries at Beitast yes-

peace to be strong among not only the lower classes but among officers of high grade.

and condemned for contraband trading between New-York and Virgins.

Gen. Camby has ordered a druft in Louisiana, independent of the general call of the President.

the commencement of the present year. The aggregate of all the districts foots up nearly Twenty-eight and a name and a source of the special War Tex, alone shows an our correspondents, refusing all offers for their capturing Col. Mulligan and 3,000 men at Lex- appear in the partial lists published. Moses

tract for weekly mail service, to commence on the 1st of March, from Albuquerque, New-Mexico, to Prescost, the capital of Arizons, and to La Plaz and San Barbadius. The distance is 850 miles. The Territory of Arizona has heretofore had no mail facilities, but this arrangement connects it with the Atlantic and

Governor of Tennessee is very generally commended by the loyal press. Should be be elected and fairly unhealthy region for Secessionists outside of a small- in this vehement struggle for the life of the Repor hospital. Hemp and coilins would be in fively de-

Congress, during the present session, provided the continent. for removing the naval institution from Newport, R. I., back to its original site at Anuspolis, by the first of September next. Measures are being matured to con-struct an extensive hospital at that city to be substitated for the Academy buildings now used for that pur-

The bill reported in the House resterday, from the Committee on Ways and Means, in effect aushorises the Secretary of the Treasury to continue the red millions) of the four hundred million loan author-

ized by the act of June, 1864. A few weeks since a committee of the Boston

\$21,000, which has been distributed among the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, as a recognition of their services in the destruction of the Alabama.

The War Department has issued an order prohibititing, under pain of dismissal from the service, any officer from giving information concerning the sentence of civilians by military commissions, before the sentence shall have been executed.

The steamship Daniel Webster sailed yesterlay for Savannah, carrying a large amount of provisions and other necessaries for the relief of the citizens of that place, her cargo being the voluntary contributions

The public buildings in Washington were yesterday draped in mourning, with their flags at halfmast, in respect to the memory of Edward Everett. The War Department was closed.

A. O. P. Nicholson, formerly Senator from Tennessee, has had enough of Rebellion, and has re turned to his home in Columbia, under the old flag.

Maj.-Gen. Butler is in Washington, accompanied by his family. He will be a witness before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in a day or two. The Little Rock Democrat says that the recent election of a Senator from Arkansas is vold, because

there was not a quorum of the Legislature voting. Gold opened at 220, sold up to 220; and closed at 2184. It has been dull and impetive all day, and the tendency is to lower prices. Government Bonds were dull and lower at the Stock Exchange, and quotations were not as firm as o Saturday. The investment demand continues good, and some large purchases were made on country orders. Railway hares were strong on the street. Money is easy on call. Large amounts are offered at 6 per cent on first-class securi ties. The rate on miscellaneous securities remains at 7 per cent. Commercial bills, 720 per cent for good names.

Mr. Blair has returned from Richmond. He reached Washington yesterday. Of course, he has not yet proclaimed the result of his visit if it has had any result and will only do so when he (or the President) shall think fit. Meantime we may safely presume that the war is not over-that the Rebellion has not yet colrestored. But we abide in the faith that, the Confederate capital, its influence will conof the Rebels. Those by whom the matter of exchange duce to the reunion and pacification of our

> Intelligence will be found in our news columns of the renewal of the attack on Fort Fisherwe hope and trust under such auspices that do. The fleet was to sail from Beaufort on the there is a Wilmington dispatch of the 14th to

In the House, yesterday, Mr. Wilson Iowa from the Judiciary Committee, introduced Hon from Commander Woosley of the steamer Princess a very important bill for the reorganization of the present judicial system of the United States. telegraphic summary.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the resolution for rescinding the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Cox introduced a resolution, on the Chicago platform basis, for cessation of hostilities,

which the House promptly killed by 84 to 51. By a special dispatch from Nashville, pubour correspondents, Mesers. Richardson and Governor and Legislature, they easily called a Browne, escaped from Salisbury, and were not Convention to take the State out of the Union, per cent levied by the Government on the Inexchanged, as we had supposed was the case but were rather disconcerted on learning that comes of our citizens for the year 1863, and have with the former. With Mr. Davis of The Cincinnati Gazette, they traveled 340 miles through the enemy's country before they reached a place in by professing Unionism-the late Gen. There is a slight military stir along the Eastern border, and the coast and frontier of Maine are while with them were surrounded by a band of minority. No matter-Jackson had early com-Rebels, and narrowly escaped recapture. They menced the organization of a traitorous 'State have undoubtedly endured many bardships, Guard' at a camp near St. Louis, which was would thereby be increased. As the lists are Lieut. Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, has returned though they found, in their long and perilous promptly broken up and dispersed by a stronger now subject to public inspection and scrutiny, of the three empires just named is at present white Unionists, who gave them aid and com- Frank Blair. But for this bold stroke, St. fort at the peril of their own lives. Through- Louis, with her teeming Arsenal and immense shall be no ground for complaint, of surprise or The Mountain Eagle, a brig, and the Francis out the line of their journey in North Carolina stores, would have soon fallen into the hands impertinence. Hatch, schooner, have been expured in the Chesapeake, and East Tennessee, they found the most de- and been converted to the uses of the traitors. We believe Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great dryvoted loyalty among the people, who are anx- Jackson fled westward from Jefferson City to goodsman, returns the largest income for 1863 iously looking for the advance of our armies to Booneville, before he had completed his organ. of any American. It is not \$5,000,000, as has relieve them from the terrible thraidom ization of the able-bodied males of the State into been reported, but \$1,843,637, whereon his under which they are suffering. No such a militia who were to fight for Disunion under extra Income Tax is \$92,181. We consider it leat as the escape of these gentlemen has pretense of defending the State and repelling hard fortune for any man to have to take care of We publish on another page a full report of been achieved during the war, and that the invasion! Bloody but indecisive battles ensued so much property for nothing but his victuals the Internal Revenue Returns, for this city, from the time the law went into operation (September, 1862,) to the commencement of the present year. The aggregate their escape we have good reasons for killed in the latter, when the Union forces abanbelieving, knowing, as we do, the obstincte and doned the South-West to the enemy; who heaviest tax-payers, both together paying about erael tenacity with which they have held on to advanced, some weeks later, to the Missouri, as much as A. T. Stewart. Their names do not aggregate of over Four millous. The fellowing are the exchange, withholding from them all letters from ington. When Fremont moved against them, Taylor is probably fourth: his income being this office, cutting them off, as far as it lay in they retreated to the south-west corner of the \$573,491; tax, \$28,674.

It is related that the great battle wherein language of Byron,

"An earthquake rolled unheededly away;" the combatants so absorbed in their fierce strife The nomination of Parson Brownlow for that they either failed entirely to note the rocking of the ground whereon they stood, or sup-

> ically the center of the American Union. Though surpassed in territorial extent by Texas,

her timber, so admirable her profusion of rivers ever yet been improved; leaving at least Thirty never can be. Millions of choice lands awaiting the first quickening impulse of the plow.

Missouri was cursed with Slavery by her early French and Spanish colonists, and hence came to us a slaveholding territory, which in due time organized itself into a slaveholding State, being admitted as such in 1820-1, after a protracted and desporate struggle. Elijah P. Lovejoy was driven from her chief city in 1835, to meet his death as a martyr to the cause of Human Liberty at Alton, Illinois, soon afterward. Missouri continued apparently devoted came to us a slaveholding territory, which in to the Slave Power and its schemes, and on her soil were organized and thence launched the Border Rufhan" raids into Kansas, to control her elections and harass her Free-State settlers, whereby her infancy was so sorely distracted. Many of the 'Ruffians' were, indeed, volunteers from Georgia, South Carolina and other can doubt that every secret or open favorer of a base of operations, and it was thence that steam- Dixie has been emboldened and animated by Mr. boats conveying peaceful, unarmed Free-State immigrants to Kansas were compelled to turn whole South will infer from it the falsehood of back and land their passengers at St. Louis the Rebel pretense that our Government will

Only a handful of votes were ever east in the State for a distinctively anti-Slavery candidate fiscation ! down to 1860, when Mr. Lincoln, in view of the than a tenth of the aggregate poll. Frank
Blair had in 1956 been chosen to Congress from
St. Louis as an independent Democrat of FreeSoil proclivities; and, though beaten in '58, he
was redicated in Approx 64. Power had ever been chosen from this State cannot be of much account, whether by their can be occupied by her so soon as she pleases? down to the outbreak of the Slaveholders' Re- character or their numbers. We deny, how-

Waldo P. Johnson; so were three if not more derhand, in his effort. Should it be crowned treme East, two or three years ago, a tract was of her seven Representatives elect. And the with success, he will account this the chief acquired on the Amoor, equal to the area only been 'let alone' from without.

For they babitually play the game of revolution in subordination to the maxim of Hoyle: "In lished in another column, we learn that both cases of doubt, pocket the stakes." Having the not one avowed Secessionist had been chosen to it. Several of their confederates had crept

lamentable defection of New-York. In '63, her world is evidently better than its reputation. verdict was equivocal, owing to the concentration of nearly all power, military as well as civil, in the hands of her 'Conservatives.' But the posed it an incident of the fray. So with us, progress of events, the death of Gov. Gamble,

was ever a day when a perfected ordinance of excepted. First colonized in 1755 as an outpost of French Louisiana, she had but 20,845 inhabitants. Yet, prior to the era of revolutions when her first census was taken in 1810; and this was probably thrice her population at the date of her coming under our fag by the what portion of her people actually believed in interest and relief as even this war and its catas-

Board of Trade obtained by subscriptions the sum of purchase of Louisians in 1803; yet in 1860 her say-to the hatred and vengeance of the powerpeople had increased to 1,182,012, or more than ful class by avowing their anti-Slavery convicfifty-fold in half a century. Yet so fertile is her tions. So it is to-day in the States which still soil, so genial her climate, so ample and various cling to the doomed "institution." And the Slavery as it shall see fit, though plausible, and streams, that she is better fitted to sustain ignores the most palpable truths. There is no in comfort a population of Ten Millions than real liberty to discuss, to expose, and to resist, one of less number. Of her Forty-three Mil- the evils and wrongs of Slavery in any State lions of acres, a little over Six Millions have where the slaveholders sit in high places, and those who but a moment since were our ene-

### "PEACE" OVERTORES.

industriously evinced its implacable hostility to give without price. The freedmen have not a longer to be among the national demands of Mr. Blair's effort for Peace, says:

-- Very well: it seems to us that the spirit thus indicated is worth cultivating-that the iron is hot, so that now is the time to strike. Can any one seriously doubt that it must be encouraged, developed, strengthened, by any and every sincere effort for Peace on our side? Who Slave States; but they all made Missouri their Union Peace in Richmond and throughout Blair's visit? Who can fail to realize that the concede to terms, consent to none, but insists on unconditional surrender and universal con-

But hear The Times again:

votes to 9,967 for Barrett, pro-Slavery. No other Blair's advent to surrender at discretion, they into consideration that a very large portion, if Member of Congress openly hostile to the Slave must be somewhat disappointed. But these not all, of Asia, lies at the mercy of Russia, and ever, that their "illusions," so childish and pre- has been steadily progressing since the time of keep aloof from the movement. Into that Rebellion, it was early resolved posterous, can be justly attributed to "the Peter the Great. Under the reign of the late that Missouri should be plunged, in defiance of public mind," which has steadfastly taken a Emperor Nicholas, the Russian rule was perthe known will of her people. The great body more rational and sensible view of the matter, feetly acknowledged by all the tribes between of these had always been Democrats, and the if Mr. Blair went to Richmond fancying that the Ural and the Volga. Under the same Em offices were nearly all filled by that party. The he had but to ask and receive, his "illusion" is peror, between 1841 and 1847, the Kirghis tribenew Governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, though doubtless dispelled ere this; but he is not that between the Ural and the Irtish were con he had supported Douglas for President, was a sort of person. Mr. B. went animated by a quered, and their territory—as large as France thorough traiter; so was his Lieutenant, Rey- profound desire and a modest hope t at he might Spain and Portugal-was annexed. In 1853, the nolds, and nearly every other State officer; so be instrumental in hastening the return of capture of Akmetschel secured a further terwere her U. S. Senators, Trusten Polk and Peace. There is nothing sinister, nothing un-ritory 300 miles long by 200 broad. In the exocation of the great bulk of her slaveholders in glory of a long and useful life. And, should be of Prussia. Last year, the conquest of the Cauthe very heart of the State, in the fertile bot- fail to effect a pacification-as we deem more casus was completed, and in Central Asia a large toms which skirt the great river, and the gen- likely-he will yet have done his country a sigeral habit of deference to their views and docility nal service by assuring the South that our Gov- of Turkestan and Anlietta. We now learn of a to their lead, gave them immense advantages in ernment is not vindictive, and does not insist further conquest, of the greatest importance. the initiatory struggle. Though the Robels on an unconditional surrender, but is ready and Khokand, which forms the valley of the were never half the white people of the State, eager to esoperate in the restoration of an hon- Jaxartes, has fallen under Russian sway, and nor anything like half, they would have over- orable and lasting Peace. Only to achieve this with it one of the two great rivers which, rising powered and held it by the throat if they had much is worth the cost of many journeys from among the mountains of Central Asia, flow Washington to Richmond.

Some of our cotemporaries have surreptitionsly essed, who have (like Byron) " awoke to find thorized it, for we think the amount of the tax expressly permitted (not required), so that there

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We invoke the sympathies of the North in be half of the freedmen whom Sherman's march the removal of Schofield, and, above all, the liberated, and for whom Gen. Saxton, Military public, we let pass as matters of course events which, in calmer times, would have electrified the continent.

Missouri is geographically and topographically and topographically and topographically the center of the American Union.

It would be instructive if we could ascertain ically the center of the American Union.

It would be instructive if we could ascertain in the two presents such a case for charitable with friends and scenes of their childhood.

North for help.

purse-strings makes it impossible for us to after you have freed them?" We propose to tighten them against this. We have fed with let them alone. abundant liberality the people of Savannah. Let us match that act of politic philanthropy to mies, by at least an equal generosity to those for the purpose of aiming at tenant right, the dollar; is their appeal less potent?

They are destitute of everything. "Nothing which you can afford to give," savs Gen. Saxton, "will come amiss. Clothing is their most pressing need, especially for women and children." Shoes and stockings, under-clothing, will find their use. Conceive, if you can, five of about 2,000. The most patriotic of the Irish thousand men and women without any means prelates, Archbishop McHale of Tuam, has reof supporting tife, any means of decency or comfort-and you will not find it difficult to know what to give. Above all things give promptly. Contributions of money may be sent to Joseph B. Collins, No. 40 Wall-st.; of goods to C. C. Leigh, No. 1 Mercer-st.; both of them officers of the National Freedmen's Relief Asso. ciation.

### RUSSIAN CONQUESTS IN ASIA.

All Europe, but, more particularly, England, is greatly alarmed at the rapid extension of the Russian Empire. Russia has now a territory exceeding that of all Europe; and her population increases at a rate so certain that statisticians can compute the time when the populawas reëlected in August of that year by 11,453 Mr. Jefferson Davis was only awaiting Mr. much more must that be the case if it is taken

> area was added to the Empire by the conques into the Aral Sea. The larger portion of Inde pendent Tartary forms now part of the Russian dominion, and all the remaining portion is entirely unable to offer the least resistance to the procured partial lists of the Special Tax of five further advance of Russian rule, and is likely

There are now only three respectable Asiatic been parading these fiets in their columns, to States left under native governments-Persia, the annoyance, we judge, of critain of the as- China and Japan. Russia is, at present, the immediate neighbor of each of them; and the contact between civilized and non-civilized annexing any amount of their territory.

> A single power is left in Asia capable of coping with Russia-the English in India. Only the anconquered part of Independent Tartary now remains as a barrier between the two great op-

Whenever the frontier lines of Russia and of cannot fail to ensue. Russia, however, brings into such a contest natural advantages which England will find it difficult to overcome. Russia is displaying the greatest activity in extending her railroad and telegraph lines States. throughout her Asiatic territory. Before the close of another year, the telegraph is likely to connect Petersburg with the Pacific, Pekin and Teheran; and railroads and steamboats are rapidly being constructed for the purpose of evidently the intention of Russia, by the time that the Russian frontier shall have been extended to India, railroad communication shall simultaneously afford an opportunity to convey large bodies of troops to the frontier, it will be nearly impossible for England to make efficient preparations for defense. To this must be added that Russia will naturally find it much easier to exterminate or absorb the native races in the conquered territories than for England to Anglicise India.

All appearances, therefore, point to a great future of Russia in Asia.

The Express has the following from Washing

upon them, and he sends a message to us in the firesides, and all the associations of their early years, and they mean to enjoy them if they can He is entitled to it. The negroes are entitled do so in freedom. Doesn't this fact go far toto it. This city has no right to withhold it. ward answering the Copperhead questionher mineral wealth, so abundant and excellent plea that each State should be left to do with The very last cause for which we drew our "What are you going to do with the niggers

### IRELAND.

A new association has been formed in Ireland who never for a moment have been anything disestablishment of the Irish Church, and but our friends. Savannah is rich, and offered change in the national system of education. The N. Y. Times, which has persistently and to buy the provisions which we preferred to Repeal of the legislative Union appears no Ireland; at least, it is not mentioned among the proposed measures. The association was inaugurated by a large meeting, held in Dublin on the 29th of December, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and attended by two of the four Roman Catholic Archbishops of the country, a number of Bishops, and an audience dence in the leaders, and with him a number of the leading men of the country appear to keep aloof.

The most important event in connection with the meeting at Dublin was the reading of a letter from John Bright. Mr. Bright fully sympathizes with the Irish in the tenant right, and in the diseatablishment questions, and thinks that the whole Liberal party in Great Britain will join the Irish Nationalists in demanding the removal of these wrongs. He feels confident that if the Irish in their turn would join the Liberals of England and Scotland for the promotion of an honest amendment of the representation, in a few years great and prost beneficial changes might be made.

There is not much hope for a realization of the wishes of Mr. Bright. The leading spirits of the new Irish Association are the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and they have never yet joined heartily a political reform movement. The Fenians-the Irish Party of Action-who do sympathize with the reformatory movements in England, but who demand the entire independence of Ireland,

Earnest efforts are about to be made in Spain for the abolition of Slavery in her colonies. In Madrid an anti-Slavery society has been formed, under the designation of La Sociedad Abolicion ista Española, consisting of men of all political parties, who have adopted as their fundamental rule that politics shall not be brought into any of their discussions, but that the great question shall be treated upon the broad basis of humanity, justice and religion. The society has appointed a committee to inquire into the results of emancipation wherever it has been carried into effect, and to report upon the best means

of abolishing Slavery in the Spanish colonies. From Cuba we learn that anti-Slavery sentiments are rapidly spreading among the native population. A considerable number of newspapers advocate emancipation, the probability of which is improving from day to day.

# PROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribane.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jun. 16, 1865

THE NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE.

The bill introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Stevens of Penn., to amend the Act to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, in lieu of the balance of the \$400,000,000 lean authorized by the Act of June 50, 1864, that may remain unsold at the date of this Act, Treasury notes and bonds of the denomine countries will produce the same effect in this case which it produces elsewhere. The non-civilized countries must rise to the standard of and ell circulating notes combined. The seven-Thirty civilized countries must rise to the standard of bonds afreedy issued have so far exhausted the power the civilized, or they must succumb. Neither that be could not now issue the remainder of this loan. in Seven-Thirtles. In a word, this bill is intended to though they found, in their long and periods promptly broken up and dispersed by Capt. Lyon and we deem it best that their publication should be able to prevent Russia, if she wants, from apply to a less amount the ide tied discretion given to Mr. Chase. It is no enlargement of that discretic sither in character or amount, except in one particular, that it authorized the regotiation of these bonds for Government indebtedness of different kinds, es well as for money, in the discretion of the Secretary It is not intended to swell the currency one dollar by it. Section 2 provides that any bonds known as fiveuneasiness the gradual disappearance of this twenties, issued under the act of February 25, 1802, 000, may be disposed of. The Secretary is surther authorised to issued bonds of the description issued British India shall meet, a memorable contest under the authority of the act of June 22, 1860, in purth September, 1862, to subscribers to that loan for the ne per cent deposited under said notice and not repaid. The bonds to bear five per cent interest, and all frac-

# A GOOD AGENT.

James M. Gitchell of San Francisco has been ppointed Special Agent of the Treasmy Department r California, Oregon and Washington. Mr. Gitchell is an Ohio law yer distinguished for probity, and held in honor by all anti-Slavery laborers for his uncompensated transporting armies to the couthern frontier of years of professional labor for free negroes claimed in the Asiatic dominions of the empire. If, as in the United States Courts as fugitive slaves, and memorably for his argument in the Margaret Garner case, before Justice McLean.

> Gen. Butler came to-day and had an ovation on outering Willard's. He will go before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, to-morrow

Mr. Grinnell of Iows, increases the salaries of the

SALARISS OF JUDGES. The bill introduced into the House to-day by

judges of the Supreme Court \$500 per annum, and allows them mileage at the rate now allowed by law to senators and representatives. TATTLING TO BE PUNISHED. The War Department has issued an order

prohibiting under pain of dismissal from the service. any officer from giving information concerning the sentence of civiliaus by military commissions before the centence shall have been executed. To the Associated Press.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 16, 1865.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, conwith friends and scenes of their childhood.

—It strikes us that these people evince good Massachusetts now Cousul at Rome, to be Consul at sense—considering that they are nothing but Candia; Frank Swan of Ohio to be Consul at Augu-